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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01275069

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PRASTUTI UPADHAYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English ✓

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-08-2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre DELHI - KAROL BAGH (001)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art provides an avenue to understanding existent social & cultural life of the tribals and their interactions with other groups.

HISTORICAL

(1) Bhimbetka cave paintings in Madhya Pradesh are a reflection of earliest form of cave painting and rock art.

(2) They reflect ~~hunto~~ hunting & gathering scenes in the paleolithic period ~~and~~

(3) They also show leisure activities like dancing and cattle rearing in later periods.

(4) Also reflect evolving use of tools ~~for~~ from paleolithic to mesolithic to neolithic.

(5) use of materials of painting give idea about

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available resources.

CONTEMPORARY

(1.) continued tradition of tribal paintings are protected by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(2.) Warli paintings of Maharashtra are an example.

(3.) These show tribal dance and historical life of tribals, eg. even hunting-gathering scenes.

(4.) help understand tribal attachment to forests & environment.

(5.) Pattachitra paintings (Odisha/West Bengal) also reflect interactions with Hindu traditions

Hence, tribal paintings are a window to tribal history and culture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Both Gandhiji and Nehruji presented the seminal leadership of Indian National Movement, Gandhiji being the father of the Nation & Nehru ji being the first PM.

DIFFERENCES

Gandhiji	Nehru
(1) believed in spiritual basis of freedom movement & complete non-violence.	(1) was more rational and did not rule out use of violence if needed
(2) importance to self-sufficiency & khadi industries	(2) focused on state ownership of resources & limited viability of khadi.
(3) more focused on	(3) focused on unity

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satyagraha and social reform.	and complete freedom/ purna swaraj.
(4.) critical of capitalism & materialism	(4.) supported western modernization and capit-alism to an extent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SIMILARITIES

(1.) both believed that Indians had right to self-determination.

(2.) believed in Indians being equal to British, against racism.

(3.) critical of revolutionaries eg Sardar Udham

(4.) focused on national movement, unity, reform in India in terms of caste and women's participation.

(5.) belief in democracy.

Hence, although there were divergences in their belief systems, both believed in a bright & secure future of India free of British colonia-lism.

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post World-War II era saw an increase in de-colonization movements across the world, like Indian independence, formation of state of Israel, Kenya, South Africa, etc.

FACTORS

(1.) Economic reasons

(a) Britain, the largest empire, was drained of its wealth after the war.

eg Britain owed India over $1 billion in 1945 money.

(b.) It had extracted all possible wealth from its colonies.

(c) Viability of maintaining a large colony like India without economic benefits was very less.

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(2) Political Reasons

(a) Rising anti-colonial movements

eg Quit India Movement in India

(b) Rise of leftist politics

(c) Rise of liberal governments in Western countries that were anti-imperialism

(d) focus on anti-war movements.

(3) Cultural Reasons

(a) decline in racial superiority theories.

eg White Man's Burden theory.

(b) more demands for equality on international forum eg United Nations.

(c) Rise of globalization and neo-colonial and neo-imperial policies.

Hence, post world war II era saw a decline in colonial support and rise of independent nation states of the third world.

4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Water bodies and wetlands form an essential feature of urban diversity and ecosystem and act as carbon sinks and tourism spots alike.

CAUSES OF HUMAN ENCROACHMENT

(1.) rising population and density

(2.) demand for land for agriculture, leads to eutrophication too.

eg Terai part of Northern plains reclaimed

(3.) construction of houses

(4.) pollution by industrial waste

eg Yamuna river in Delhi

(5.) invasive species grown for beautification that consume a lot of water.

eg palm trees grown for aesthetic purposes in North India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMPACT

1. decline of available water resources
2. more extraction & pressure on ground-water eg Delhi & north-west India
3. habitat loss of endangered species
   eg sarus crane in UP and Delhi.
4. decline in potential carbon sinks
5. no protection during urban flooding
   eg Delhi water logging issues in monsoon
6. urban heat island instances, heat domes.
7. loss tourism potential in cities and loss of aesthetic value & natural beauty.

Way Forward

1. creation of protected areas eg Okhla Bird sanctuary, Dhanauri wetlands (Delhi-NCR)
2. focus on reduction of population and satellite cities. eg Meerut, Alwar near Delhi
3. move out industries

2) As signatory to Ramsar Convention & Bonn Convention it is necessary to protect urban wetlands.

5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Transportation systems are of types like land transport, sea/water transport and air transport. Geography plays an important role in determining its development & operation.

INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHY

(1) Physical relief features like mountains, hills make construction of roads difficult.
eg Himalayas, Shimla-Kalka Express

(2) Ecological sensitivity can also prevent extensive construction due to fear of natural disasters. eg Western Ghats (Wayanad landslides)

(3) Badland topography can prevent construction & operation eg Chambal basin

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(4.) extreme prone to rain means frequent flooding and prevents water navigation
Eg> Ganga & Brahmaputra in Bengal.

(5.) meandering rivers and frequently changing paths also makes creation of roads harder Eg> Kosi & Gandak in Bihar.

(6.) Desert areas do not have much scope for transport systems without advanced tech. Eg> Marusthali region of Thar desert.

(7) Plains are conducive to construction of transport infra like roadways & railways.

(8.) Plateau region can have hard rocks and difficult to cut through, requires blasting and pulverization.

Hence, transport systems are constructed based on accessibility of physical relief features, the drawbacks of which can be overcome ~~today~~ by modern technology sometimes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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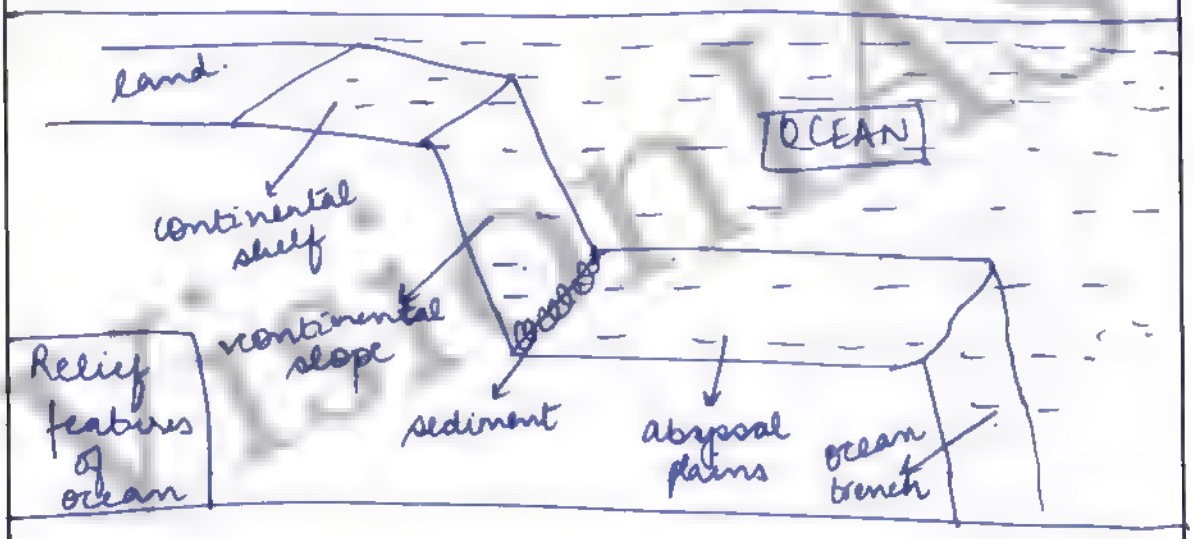
6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean trenches refer to an ocean relief feature that is formed due to subduction of plates, and are some of the deepest points on earth. Eg Mariana Trench.



FORMATION

(1.) They are formed due to creation of a convergent plate boundary.

(2.) When an oceanic plate subducts under another oceanic or continental plate, an

oceanic trench is created.

(3.) These can be present near continental boundaries too.

Eg. Java Trench, Mariana Trench, etc.

CHARACTERISTICS

(1.) These are very deep, and are usually the deepest points on earth.

(2.) Water pressure is very high.

(3.) Expanding oceanic crust subducts into trenches, so the age of trenches is not very old.

(4.) These also have deep sea organisms living in them, without autotrophs.

(5.) Oceanic trenches are bounded by abyssal plains, but trenches do not get sunlight.

Oceanic trenches are still largely unexplored to the fullest due to difficult accessibility and are topic of discussion among marine researchers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has recorded an increase in extreme rainfall events recently in many parts. These refer to both heavy rainfall and drought-like conditions in some areas.

REASONS

(1.) rise in global warming, India is expecting an increase of 2.4°C by end of this century.

(2.) El-Nino effect has become more pron-ounced.

(3.) Pacific Decadal Oscillation changed into its cool phase around 2019.

(4.) cyclones in Arabian sea eg Tauktae
↳ delay/weaken monsoons.

(5.) greenhouse gas emissions, local heat domes cause extreme low pressure zones.

(6.) late formation of low pressure trough or ITCZ shifting in monsoons.

(7.) Cyclones before monsoons eg Remal in Bay of Bengal in May 2024.

(8.) weakens polar stratospheric vortex and jet stream due to ozone depletion.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

(1.) heavy losses of agriculture, monsoons are called "Finance Minister of India"

(2.) frequent cases of urban flooding eg Delhi (2024), Chennai, Bangalore

(3.) frequent cyclones → loss of life in coastal regions.

(4.) Landslides, glacial lake outburst floods, exaggerated due to heavy rains.
eg Kedarnath, Wayanad in 2024.

The rising rainfall irregularities point to a grim change of climate patterns in India that need to be taken care of.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is expected to have ~60% of its population in working age group by the next decade. The female labour force participation rate as per Economic Survey 2023-24 is at 37%, global average at 49%.

CAUSES

Demand-side

- wage gap
- lack of jobs in organised sector.
- maternity benefit not available in informal sector
- less support for gig economy
- lack of skilled women

Supply side

- more women going for higher education
- focus on better jobs, overqualified women
- patriarchal mindset
- rising incomes mean women choosing to stay at home.

IMPACT

(1) expected GDP loss of 4-5%.

(2) lack of diversity in job market.

(3) some fields are male-dominated.

(4) aggravates income inequality of genders.

(5) lesser consumption in economy.

(6) lower household incomes.

(7) essential for holistic women development

(8) more concentration in sectors like agriculture and domestic work.

(9) higher dependency ratio compared to Western democracies.

~~Ans 19~~ As per Claudia Goldin, Nobel-prize winner in economics, focus should be on shifting to industrial & service sector by increasing labour intensive sectors like textile (eg Bangladesh, Vietnam) and skilling for service sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Caste is a system of hierarchy prevalent in Indian society since historical times, that divides people based on birth and restricts their occupation. Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17 aim to abolish caste system and untouchability.

PROGRESSIVE SECULARIZATION

(1) class has become a more important factor than caste especially in urban India.

(2) caste practice of untouchability is banned + punished → deterrence.

(3) Urbanization has led to mobility.

(4) Reservation has led to upliftment of the masses, premised by land reforms.

(5.) some "lower castes" are more dominant landowners in many areas.

eg Yadavas in UP - Bihar.

(6.) Globalization and modern education

CASTE STILL CONTINUES

(1.) rise of caste consciousness and caste politics in 1990s eg Bahujan Samajwadi Party

(2.) Reservation has perpetuated caste differences,

eg 1990 anti-Mandal Commission Protests

(3.) ~~still~~ caste clustering in modern occupations eg majority of sweepers are from valmiki caste, leatherwork done by "Chamar"

(4.) 93% of top corporate jobs occupied by "general castes".

(5.) continued existence of violence against Dalits eg as per NCRB data, >50% of crimes against SC/ST are violent.

(6.) Untouchability eg Jitan Ram Manjhi (Bihar CM) temple incident.

⇒ Hence, although caste has changed forms it still exists as a form of deprivation and method of exclusion in Indian society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the recent Oxfam Report on Inequality in India, top 1% people own 44% of all wealth of India, and top 10% owns 56% of all wealth, while at the same time we have pulled >400 million people out of poverty in the past decades.

Reasons for Dichotomy

1. definition of poverty line is defined in absolute terms and not international standards. eg Tendulkar Committee.
2. decline in socialist policies post 1991 reforms → rise in capitalism
3. Jobless growth is a feature of Indian GDP.
4. lack of mid-sized MSME firms
5. caste & class inequalities lead to

wealth hoarding by few.

(6) smaller middle class and wider poor class eg 60% of population depends on PDS system.

(7) K-shaped recovery post COVID-19.

(8) Generational wealth among upper castes and landowners.

(9) Regional disparities eg Bihar has 50% multidimensional poor

(10) Religious differences eg Sachar Committee pointed to poverty among Muslims (13% of population).

(11) agriculture stagnation, employs 40% population

Way forward

- → inclusive growth policies
- → expand manufacturing
- → corporate taxation

To achieve the constitutional goal of a welfare state (Article 38) it is necessary to reduce inequality of wealth in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Buddhism emerged in the age of later Vedic period and Mahajanapadas and spread throughout India.

CAUSES OF RISE

(1) dominance of Brahmins in existing system

(2) disconnect between rich & poor

(3) ~~lo~~ lack of spirituality, focus on rituals, idol worship, etc.

(4) prevalent caste system

(5) less people could read Sanskrit

COMPETITIVE AND HOSTILE DYNAMIC LEADING TO DECLINE

(1) Brahmanism opposed Buddhism and both competed for patronage and prominence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(A) Funding

(1) Buddhism gained patronage from Mauryan & pre Mauryan rulers eg Asoka, Hariyanka dynasty, Kalasoka, etc.

(2) However, post-Mauryas and Guptas were Brahmanism supporters.

(2) Post-Mauryas were even anti-Buddhist eg Pushyamitra Sunga broke stupas, Sasanka uprooted tree under which Buddha got enlightenment.

(B) Followers

(1) Initially Buddhism gained followers from lower castes, women also joined.

(2) However later sanghas became sites of corruption and were avoided.

(3) Royal opposition [eg Sungas] meant people were afraid to associate.

(C) Ideology

(1.) The loss of original teachings of Buddha after his death started the decline.

(2.) division into Mahayana and Hinayana further fragmented it after Kanishka's death.

(3.) promotion of rituals & idol worship under Mahayana & Vajrayana confined Hinayana to Sri Lanka and was considered similar to Brahmanism.

(4.) subsequent Islamic invasions extinguished Buddhist existence in North West and Afghanistan regions.

CONTEMPORARY

Buddhism's decline was never reversed & is now practiced in Sri Lanka and Far East. Taliban destruction of Bamyan Buddhas was symbolic of last vestiges of decline.

There are attempts to revive in form of Buddhist circuit and pilgrimage in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISIONIAS

12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

European travellers have been coming to to India since ancient times like Megasthenes whose book Indica is an important source for Mauryan rule.

Medieval time - Importance

(A) Vijayanagara Empire

(1) visited by travellers like Nicolo Conti, Paes, etc.

(2) elaborated on rule in empire, participation of women in administration.

(3) also talked about rivalries of

Vijayanaga with Bahmani Sultanate and subsequent Deccan sultanates.

(B) Mughal Empires

(1) Francois Bernier was a physician in court of Jehangir.

(2) he wrote of Mughal court proceedings and features like "jharokha darshan".

Effect on our understanding

(1) offer neutral perspectives.

(2) description of daily, local lives of people in great detail.

(3) well-preserved accounts, compared to lost accounts by Indian ~~so~~ scribes

(4) compared with European cities &

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

counterparts.

(5.) gives light on trade between global powers.

Issues

(1.) not totally reliable.

(2.) conflicting accounts eg Megasthenes said there was no slavery in India.

(3.) Eurocentric viewpoint - considered Indian ways as inferior

⇒ hence European travellers present a lot of information on medieval period and their accounts give detail of culture, economy & architecture.

13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उत्तरपत्रों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of Plassey in 1757 is considered as the most important battle of British in India that ensured British colonialism.

Impact on Indian history

(1) Battle of Plassey led to establishment of British military supremacy in India.

(2) It gave British ~~ace~~ access to the riches & resources of Bengal ~~and the~~

(4) control of Bengal trade was necessary for British.

(5) Battle of Plassey led to Battle of Buxar in ~~1756~~ 1764 that defeated the Mughal emperor and removed the one remaining

sovereign head in the subcontinent.

(6) It gave British ability to defeat the French in ~~Battle of~~ Carnatic Wars.

(7) They could access labour & money of Bengal to finance their wars in India.

(8) Got Diwani rights of Bengal.

Impact on history of world

(1) It led to the path of British colonization of UK's cash cow - India.

(2) Britain financed its industrial revolution in the next century from de-industrialization of India, possible due to Battle of Plassey

(3) Britain was able to ~~an~~ advance ahead of other European powers due to this victory → leading to even winning two World wars.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

(4) Britain's focus on India led to American Independence & creation of the USA.

(5) Britain used resources from India to populate Australian & Canadian colonies.

(6) India was used as a source of raw materials, and a buyer of imported manufactured goods from Britain.

(7) The mechanization of Europe was premised on this war & Indian colonization.

(8) Britain used India as bait to consolidate United Kingdom and quell Scottish Independence movements.

2) Hence, Battle of Plassey led to changing not just Indian but world history in the long run as it was a prerequisite to Indian colonization.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition of India was done from both West & East parts of India. While Punjab was divided on the West, Bengal was divided on the East.

CONDITIONS

(1) Partition was done in a haphazard manner by drawing of borders by Cyril Radcliffe in a few months.

(2) based on communal lines, it divided two lands that were culturally and ethnically same.

(3) It led to large scale violence, killing, looting and violence against women.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Why easier in Punjab & not West Bengal

(1.) Punjab was already quite divided, with Western side dominated by Muslims, Indian side by Hindus, Sikhs, number of people to be rehabilitated were less.

(2) Bengal was more mixed & sudden population transfer made it difficult.

(3.) Bengal saw more violence even in 1946 due to Direct Action Day and Kolkata riots.

(4.) delay in transfer of population & migration created difficulties in crossing border in Bengal.

(5.) Punjab is a plains area with clearly defined border line while Bengal was a deltaic & riverine region with porous border even today.

VisionIAS

(6) August 1947 was followed by rains and cyclones in Bengal region, making efforts difficult.

(7) land was more ~~to~~ well-divided on Punjab, making land allocation easier. Bengal had less well-defined division. This was due to Mahalwari and Zamindari systems.

(8) Impact of previous famines in Bengal.

(9) Punjab near to capital of Delhi - better administration

Impact

→ large scale violence in Bengal for many months

→ enclaves of Bangladesh in India & India's in Bangladesh.

→ even today, border is porous.

August 14th is commemorated as National Partition Horrors Remembrance Day to never forget the consequences of divide & rule policy of the British.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISION IAS

15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Coal provides a major chunk of thermal energy production in India, leading to >50% energy from thermal sources.

ECONOMIC COSTS

(1) coal is cheap and easily available in in India due to ample reserves.

(2) green energy resources like solar, wind require initial investment.

(3) green energy also increases import dependence as India does not have all technologies eg semiconductor fabs used in solar panels.

(4) coal is also raw material for existing

steel & iron industries which will need investment to transfer to green energy

(8.) existing infrastructure of coal ~~Eg.~~ existing thermal power plants

(6.) higher production costs also mean higher bills for general population.

(7.) Subsidy schemes like EV subsidy creates fiscal pressure on govt.

SOCIAL COST

(1.) increase in electricity bill can cause increased inflation.

(2.) coal industry employs large workforce in mining, processing, power plants, DISCOM phases.

(3.) Green energy is more capital intensive and less labour intensive.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) can cause ecological damage to surroundings and loss of life

eg Tapovan dam, hydropower projects in Himalayan regions

(6) displacement of tribals and locals

eg opposition to Sardar Sarovar dam.

(6) Protests from civil society

eg Narmada Bachao Andolan

(7) apprehensions to nuclear power plants

eg Kudankulam power plant, TN.

Way forward

- expand schemes like PM-KUSUM & rooftop solar installation
- phase-down over phase-out approach

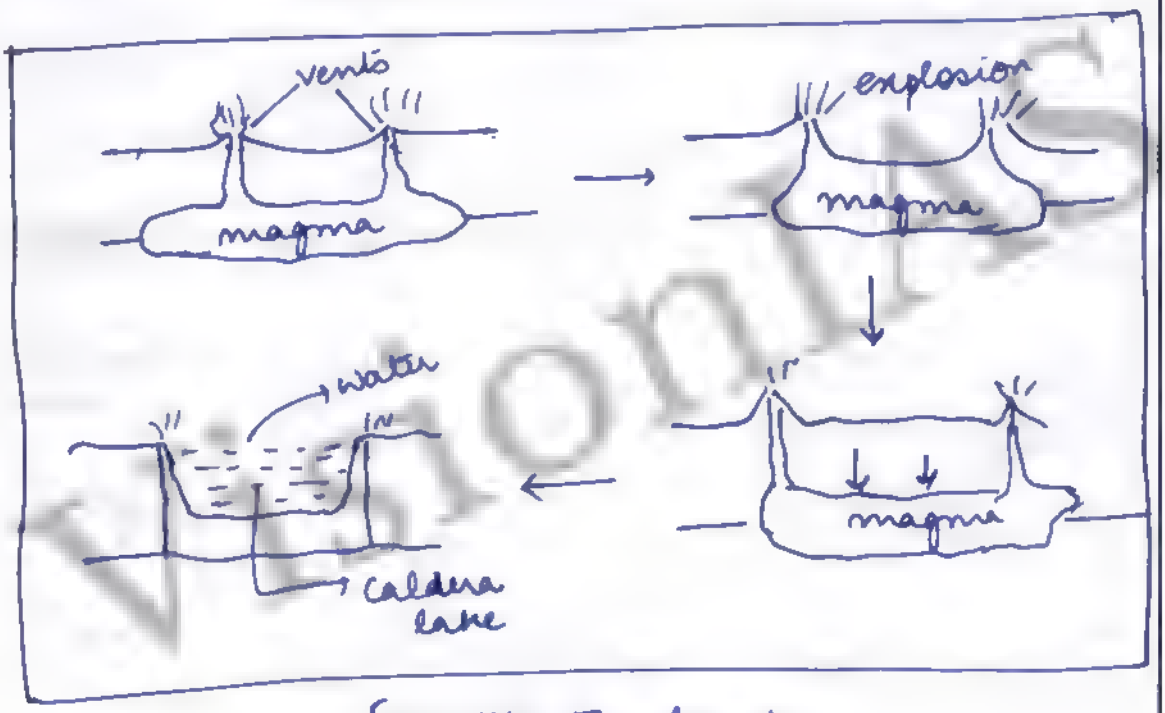
Transition from coal to green energy should be based on development & sustainability balance.

16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को [redacted] मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Calderas are a form of volcanoes that are the most explosive. They are found when volcanic eruptions take place.



Formation of volcanic caldera

Formation

(1) They occur when magma chamber is very close to the surface.

(2) There are multiple vents for lava to

come out.

(3) Explosion is so large that the upper crust collapses onto itself as the lava flows out.

(4) The empty magma chamber is covered by upper crust falling on it due to explosion

(5) This creates a depression that is ~~filled~~ covered by lava that cools and solidifies

(6) The resultant depression is filled with water due to rain / precipitation.

(7) Hence a caldera lake is formed.

Contribution to scenic beauty

(1) They often form large lakes in areas eg New Zealand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISION IAS

(2) The lakes act as local tourist attraction.

(3) They are wetlands that also attract biodiversity, adding to the scenic beauty.

(4) Activities like boating and water sports also take place in these volcanic structures.

(5) Also act as freshwater reservoirs to locals.

=) Calderas can act as local tourism hotspots due to their enhanced beauty.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

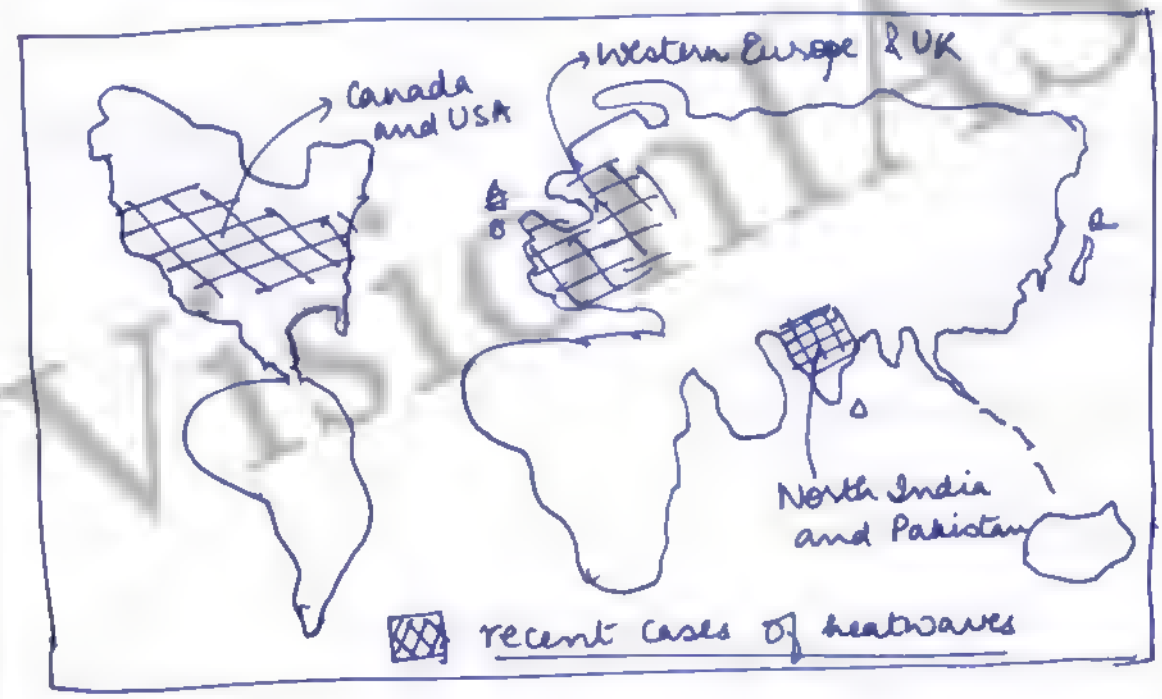
VISION IAS

17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Heat waves refer to the phenomenon when temperature ranges exceed normal range by 6-7°C or cross 40°C in plains and 35°C in mountainous regions.



REASONS

(1) rise in global temperatures due to global warming. Average rise is around 1°C globally from pre-industrial levels.

(2) Melting of Arctic glaciers → less albedo of snow.

(3) Heat dome effect / Omega effect in US and Canada due to high pressure trapping warm air.

(4) Marine heat waves are transferring heat to land.

(5) El Nino effect → less rains.

(6) Pollution and ~~the~~ greenhouse gas emissions

~~Eg~~ Black carbon in Arctic, methane & CO_2 emissions.

(7) Urban heat island effect due to large amount of concrete → low albedo, high sunlight absorption.

(8) Unpredictable rains & shorter winters.

Impact on food security

(1) affects rainfall patterns → delay in crop ~~sow~~ harvest.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) inability to grow temperature sensitive crops.

(3) spoils crops due to locust attacks caused by heat → heat causes locust growth.

(4) global supply chain disruptions

(5) lack of proper irrigation infrastructure in India.

(6) affects fishing industry due to impact on fishing areas at confluence of currents.

eg Peruvian fishing industry weak in El Nino year due to no upwelling, Dogger Bank, Canada

(7) can cause harmful effects on cattle and poultry - dairy industry.

(8) Rising sea levels → impact coastal agriculture

Hence, heatwaves have to be tackled to prevent harmful impacts on food security & human habitations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Grasslands refer to areas with less number of tree growth and good conditions for growth of grasses.

Types of grasslands

Tropical
→ Llanos
→ Campos

Temperate
→ Pampas
→ Prairies
→ Velds
→ Downs.

Characteristics of grassland biome

(1) less growth of trees, more grasses, even tall, nutritious grasses.

(2) medium to low rainfall and humidity.

(3) large temperature ranges daily and

defined cold & warm seasons.

(4.) supports some fauna like lions, elephants, giraffes, etc.

→ Herbivores that can survive on grasses like deer

(5.) Grasslands are used for agriculture extensively as it has scope of cattle rearing and growth of wheat.

eg Prairies → wheat basket of the world

BANNI grasslands → THREATS

(1.) incessant agriculture and cattle rearing.

(2) Cattle grazing has led to removal of vegetation and exposed the topsoil.

(3.) Soil erosion and landslides.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(4.) growth of water intensive crops like rice.

(5.) Construction activities

(6.) wetland encroachment.

Way Forward

(1.) prevent growth of water intensive crops

(2.) Promote indigineous crops.

(3.) Cattle grazing should be controlled to allow grasses to grow back.

~~to~~ Grasslands form an important part of ~~ecosyst~~ earth's ecosystems and support a variety of lifeforms & should be protected.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian secularism is different from Western idea as it is a positive form of secularism that promotes state's involvement when needed & does not create a wall between church & state.

Challenges inter-religious domination

(1) It protects religious minorities under the constitution ⇒ Article 29 & 30.

(2) It promotes freedom of religion in articles 25 - 28.

(3) It opposes forceful conversions.

eg ⇒ stanisclaus case, protection of tribal religion.

(4) It focuses on pluralism and protects

religious places of worship eg Places of worship Act.

(5) Penalizes hate speech under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

Challenges intra-religious domination

(1) Protects people of lower castes from casteist practices eg SC/ST act.

(2) protection of women from regressive practices eg Hindu Inheritance, Triple Talaq criminalization.

(3) It protects sectarian minorities of a religion eg Shia & Ahmeddiya muslims

(4) the government tries to eradicate all forms of untouchability eg Temple Entry movements, Pasmanda Muslims, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Challenges~~

(5) Protection of sexual minorities like LGBTQ eg Navtej Singh Johar case

Challenges
- communal riots
- hate speech
- caste system
- radicalism
- terrorism
- votebank politics

Way Ahead

- promoting equality & brotherhood.
- Uniform civil code as under Article 44
- focus on Indian identity.

Secularism in India is more about reform & less about Church-state separation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian cities are often centres of innovation & modernity and at the same time have poverty & squalor. Around 40% are urban poor

Inequality & Exclusion

1. Urban poor lack access to basic facilities like education & healthcare
2. slums are often areas of residence with subpar conditions.
3. Unauthorized colonies lack proper drainage.
4. Informal sector employs large numbers of migrants.

(5.) Lockdown during COVID-19 & subsequent exodus of migrants showed inequalities in standard of living.

(6.) Mumbai has slums like Dharavi & skyscrapers side by side.

(7.) Police & law enforcement also penalizes poor

(8.) Apathy of municipal corporations.

(9.) Top facilities to middle & upper classes in gated colonies.

(10.) Results in crime increase.

Steps

(1.) Control migration by improving rural areas eg Rurbanization Mission

(2.) Facilities like water, sanitation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISION IAS

to slum areas.

(3.) Free education in good public schools

eg. Delhi education model

(4.) Legalize unauthorized colonies existing for decades.

(5.) Prevent creation of more slums by updating land records.

(6.) Proactive municipal boards with more power.

Urban centres can be the focus of growth but not before eradicating inequalities, under SDG 11.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01275069

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PRASTUTI UPADHAYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-08-2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI - KAROL BAGH (001)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम मे लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The leader of Opposition in India is usually the head of the largest opposition party in the Lok Sabha & has been granted statutory status.

EXPRESSION OF DISSENT

1. crucial to functioning of parliament.
2. part of the '3D of Parliament' → Discuss, debate and dissent.
3. It is also protected by Article 19 of the fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges.
4. LoP has the position equivalent to a Cabinet Minister.
5. Opposition acts as a critical feedback to govt. policies.

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Role of Leader of Opposition

(1.) Acts as the leader of a united front of criticism against govt.

(2.) Is considered as an "alternative Prime Minister" in case of a no-confidence vote.

(3.) Present in selection committees to balance government's impact on indep-endent bodies eg present in selection committee for Chief Election Commissioner.

(4.) Provides alternative perspectives and criticism to govt. policies.

(5.) is considered as a representative of underrepresented groups.

(6.) can be head of parliamentary committees.

Hence, LoP plays an important role in promoting spirit of debate & dissent in the parliament & ~~pro~~ upholding democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISION IAS

2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Integration of technology into judicial processes is a part of e-governance measures being undertaken.

IMPORTANCE

(1) Enhance accessibility

(a) judgements can be easily accessed and in public domain.

(b) Improves transparency of judicial process.

(c) Lok Adalats on internet eg. Jan Sunwai portal (Rajasthan)

(d) helps gather data and research.

eg. e-Courts application

(2) Enhancing Capability

(a) allows faster case resolution

eg. 1.36 lakh cases pending in Supreme Court

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) digitization is faster and reduces paperwork.

(c) less time consumption

(d) live video feed of court proceedings improves academic learnings & capabilities

(3) enhancing efficiency

(a) easy accessibility → time reduction.

(b) availability on the internet

eg → open-source softwares.

(c) improved technology integration using data analytics, AI, etc.

Issues
- → digital divide
- → lack of infrastructure
- → courts still dependent on old infrastructure
- → lack of stake-holder consultation

If these issues are resolved, digital integration can result in efficiency of judiciary & achieve justice as a universal right

3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India in Article 1 of the Constitution has been defined as a "union of states" and is said to have a quasi-federal structure

ASYMMETRY IN INDIAN FEDERALISM

(1) special autonomy granted to states like Nagaland, Mizoram, etc. and earlier even Jammu & Kashmir under Article 370.

(2) 5th and 6th schedule areas have limited but more autonomy than others to preserve tribal culture.

(3) Delhi - union territory & Pondicherry have own state legislatures but under central government.

(4) Inner line permit states.

Supreme Court's Jugements on the Same

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1.) In the Kesavanda Bharati judgement, SC came up with basic structure doctrine which includes federalism.

(2.) SC judgements affirm independence of tribal areas and powers under Forest Rights Acts, 2006 & PESA, 1996.

eg. Niyamgiri Judgement - said permission of Grama Sabha necessary for any activity in forests.

(3.) has protected rights of elected Delhi govt. in various cases & said maximum devolution of power is required.

(4.) Principle of Subsidiarity (By CJI DY Chandra - Chief) → whatever powers can be delegated to local bodies, should be done.

⇒ SC has upheld asymmetric federalism for protecting diversity & rights of marginalized.

4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) ~~was~~ is constitutional body under article 338 of constitution, formed by 65th constitutional amendment act.

EFFECTIVENESS

(1.) has powers of a civil court to investigate and run trials on violations.

(2.) has been able to get compensation for victims, take suo-moto cognizance, etc.

(3.) upheld rights of SCs (and Anglo-Indians) in case of marginalization.

(4.) Releases reports on situation of SCs in India that help in policy formulation.

(5.) Monitor state commissions and ministries.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

LIMITATIONS

(1.) has a recommendatory nature, its advice not binding on govt.

(2.) NCSC can only take action for crimes in last 1 year

(3.) vacancies in NCSC body, lack of administrative support.

(4.) lack of funds for proper disbursal.

(5.) report submitted to Parliament via President → but govt. not answerable about why recommendations were not followed.

Way Forward

→ give more power of compulsory, binding recommendations.

→ govt. should give reason of non-implementation.

→ should take action for crime even before 1 year.

⇒ NCSC acts as a support system for marginalized and should be empowered to achieve its mandate.

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary committees are adhoc or permanent committees composed of MPs from the 2 houses that analyze bills or issues and give recommendations about changes or analyze govt. functioning / expenditure and present report.

STRENGTHS

(1.) focus on specialized debates and expert opinions Eg Departmentally-Related standing committees.

(2) provide analysis & limitations of bills tabled by govt. Eg JPC on Data Protection Bill headed by MP Shashi Tharoor.

(3.) provide stakeholder perspective and concerns of ministries.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) analyze & scrutiny on govt. expenditure

eg Public Accounts Committee.

(5.) take advise of experts and ask involved parties to submit statements.

(6.) Discipline MPs eg Ethics Committee.

LIMITATIONS

(1.) post-mortem in nature

eg Finance committees

(2.) recommendations not binding

eg JPC on Data Protection - rejected report

(3.) Take a lot of time eg JPC on data protection took > 3 years to submit report, the Bill itself was withdrawn before that.

(4.) members do not have any expertise eg only MPs are members.

(5.) not all bills referred to committees

Way Forward

- committee recommendations should be binding on govt. should give reason
- time bound / extensions limited
- all bills should be referred.

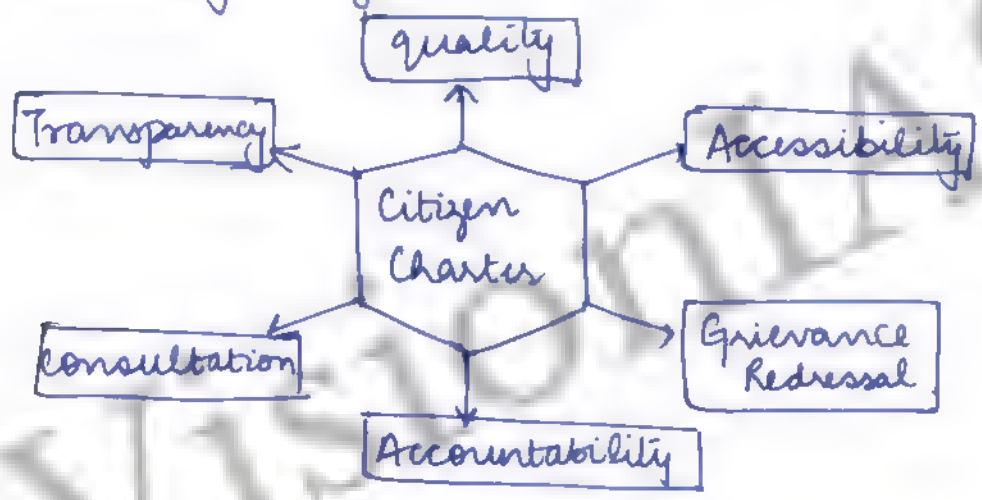
Committees act as backbone of discussion & debate in Parliament

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen Charter evolved in the UK in 1994 and is defined as a document enlisting the goals, actions, objectives, expectations, quality of service delivery for its citizens by a ministry or govt. department.



TOOL FOR GOVERNANCE

1. Improve accessibility for all
   eg availability in Braille
2. mandated for all govt. departments
3. regional availability
   eg regional language translation

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) fast grievance redressal eg CPGRAMS or portals like MyGov. In

(5) feedback mechanisms should be promoted.

(6) Accountability via regular checks and related legislations eg RTI Act

(7) Stakeholder consultation on expectations eg involvement of Gram Sabha

(8) Transparency by regular auditing & reports eg social audits

(9) Participative democracy involving urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institut-ions.

(10) Service Delivery enhancement eg Swas Praday Yojana in Madhya Pradesh

(11) Sevottam Model of 3 modules - Citizen charter, grievance redressal, service delivery

Citizen charters should be adopted for "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayaas"

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs refer to non-governmental organizations that work in social sector to reform marginalized sections and improve standard of living.

BENEFITS OF CORPORATE DONORS

(1.) work in capacity development sector
eg Azim Premji University

(2.) Fund expensive projects that lack viability eg Tata trusts.

(3.) work for healthcare acassibility in rural areas eg Bill & Melinda Gates foundation → vaccination drives.

(4.) help in including CSR activities with NGO work for better targeting.

(5) willing to go into remote areas like North East & Ladakh.

(6) Environmental preservation

(7) Last mile connectivity and digital connectivity eg Project loon (Google) & Kuiper (Amazon)

ISSUES WITH CORPORATE DONORS

(1) tax-saving efforts.

(2) creation of NGOs as shell company fronts

(3) causing ferment in certain areas

eg PM Manmohan Singh accused NGOs of inciting protests against Kudankulam plant in Tamil Nadu.

(4) Foreign donors can be using NGOs for money laundering.

eg FCRA Amendment.

Way Forward
- integration of CSR activities with NGOs
- targeted approach
- funding should be monitored from foreign sources

Hence, corporate donors play an important role for NGOs to carry out their activities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO Act is an instrumental act that acts as ratification of ~~Not~~ International convention of the Rights of the Child and achieve constitutional values. It considers anyone below 18 years of age as a child.

Merits

(1) makes sexual abuse of children a criminal offence with strict punishments.

(2) Protects them from social stigma by protecting identity

(3) corrects past injustices eg Mathura Rape case, 1962

(4) is gender neutral, includes both boys & girls

(5) It defines age of consent clearly.

(6) it provides for creation of shelters and homes to protect children.

(7) criminalizes marital ~~rape~~ sex with minor wife.

(8) Protection from cybercrime eg Child pornography

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

INADEQUACIES

1. It criminalizes adolescent relationships and sex.
2. It has a low conviction rate
3. poor law enforcement and stigma still exists.
4. despite covering boys, sexual abuse of boys is reported less.
5. does not have effective measures to protect victims in case of attacks/harm.
6. demands to lower age of consent to stop penalizing adolescent sex.

Measures to correct

1. age of consent should not be lowered as recommended by law commission's 255th report.
2. should work on case-by-case basis to prevent troubling adolescents.
3. Include mandatory sex education as a rule in schools.

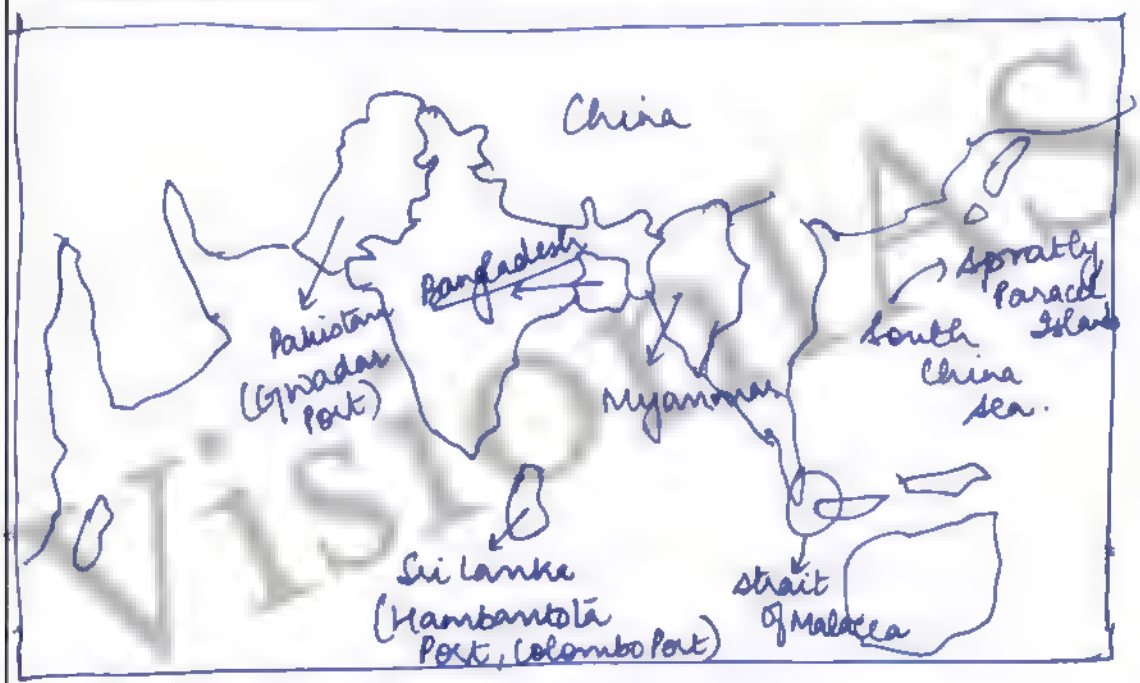
Better law enforcement & evidence collection can improve conviction rates & protect the future of India.

9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China has been following its Belt and Road Initiative while also acquiring ports all over the world. It has also been trying to curb India by "string of pearls" of ports.



IMPLICATIONS

(1) China has acquired Gwadar Port in Pakistan ⇒ access to Central Asia and West Asia both → oil resources.

(2) Acquisition of Sri Lankan Ports gives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China a dominant position in Indian Ocean region.

(3.) It has also acquired ports in Myanmar & Bangladesh which are connected by train to mainland China and allow access to Bay of Bengal Trade.

(4.) It has also been active in African region around Mozambique, Madagascar.

(5.) It already has taken control of disputed islands in south China sea where a ~~very~~ large part of trade passes.

(6.) Its increasing influence around Red sea and Malacca straits are also cause of concern

Way Forward

- India should stress on its diamond necklace strategy
- acquisition of ports of Agalega, Malacca strait, Duqm (Oman), Chabahar are good strategies
- focus on coordination with friendly neighbours.

⇒ India should continue to focus on being a regional superpower & also work on groupings like QUAD & I2U2 for economic sufficiency

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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Intellectual Property Organization is a UN Body that is set up to protect global intellectual property rights.

Functions

(1) work on enforcing WTO treaties on intellectual property eg TRIPS Agreement

(2) it works on bringing reports about conditions of intellectual property rights, concerns & improvements worldwide.

(3) Create & sign treaties related to intell-ectual property laws and their ratification for trade & innovation to go hand in hand.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent Treaty

(1) It will help India by protecting the genetic resources found in Indian territory and even EEZ. Eg Red sandrs trade

(2) it will protect traditional knowledge of Indian culture, tribal knowledge, etc. Eg benefits of turmeric (haldi) were attempted to be patented by American firms earlier.

(3) Protect indigineous knowledge and also use it for business expansion & exports Eg Ayurveda medicine, etc.

Hence, WIPO treaty will help protect Indian IPR while also providing business opportunities and promoting inclusive growth.

11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Central Bureau of Investigation has powers under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, and is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body, it is a central agency.

CRUCIAL ROLE

1. It has the role of fighting corruption by identifying cases and bringing them to court.

2. CBI has been key in revealing a number of scams and scandals.

3. It also solves specific cases where expertise is required, on request of state govt. eg Noida double murder case, 2008

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(4) The CBI is used to ~~access~~ solving high-profile cases in media glare

(5) There are special CBI courts with fast-track proceedings.

CRITICISM OF CBI

(1) The supreme court, in a recent judge-ment, called CBI a "caged parrot".

(2) It has been accused of being used against opposition-ruled states and opposition party leaders by the government at the centre.

eg Delhi excise policy case, etc.

(3) It is said to have a low conviction rate & inability to solve cases.

eg 2G scam → all acquitted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) It is used as a tool to curb dissent among politicians. ~~used~~

(5.) It lacks independence to perform its functions

(6) It requires general consent of states to investigate cases which has been withdrawn by many opposition-ruled states eg West Bengal.

(7.) overlapping jurisdictions with other agencies eg Enforcement Directorate, CVC, etc.

Way forward

(1.) It should have independent functioning and own workforce.

(2) submit report to Parliament

(3.) work in a time-bound manner and submit chargesheet within decided timeframe

(4.) have more authority + statutory backing

CBI should not be used for settling political scores and be the independent investigative authority of the country.

12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 153 of the constitution suggests that the Governor is accountable to the Council of Ministers and should carry out tasks on the advice of the Council.

Governor's discretionary powers

(1) keep a bill for reconsideration of the President [especially in some cases like, if it attempts to reduce High Court's powers, etc.]

(2) can recommend imposition of President's rule under Article 356 if state's constitutional machinery breaks down.

(3) on administration of related Union territory.

Overstepping Role

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) refuse to comply to Council's advice

eg Tamil Nadu governor RN Ravi refused to read ~~Notice of Thay~~ address in Assembly as was intended.

(2) involvement in local politics

(3) not signing / approving bills passed by Assembly eg Kerala

(4) position as Chancellor of state universities

(5) Accused of being Centre's agent in the state.

Impact

(1) delay in passing of bills & implementation

(2) confrontational democracy

(3) lack of coordination even in emergencies

(4) disregard of power of elected state govt.

(5) impacts federal spirit of constitution.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

1. As per Sarkaria Commission, Governor should not be too involved in politics of the state.

2. As per Punchhi Commission, he should not hold any extra positions that are not constitutional (like Chancellor)

3. As per Nabam Rebia judgement, governor has to adhere to what the state govt. says.

4. prevent misuse of governor's powers by inculcating cooperative federalism spirit.

5. Governor should act as the ceremonial head of the state.

Governor's position is that of democratic prestige and should not be marred by confrontational politics.

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताए क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

USA is world's oldest democracy while India is world's largest democracy. India has even been inspired by US constitution in areas like fundamental rights, office of vice president, etc

Similar democratic principles

1. universal adult suffrage
2. free & fair elections.
3. fundamental rights / Bill of rights
4. federal structure
5. bicameral legislature
6. rule of law and equality before the law

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना
Candidates must not write on this margin

Differences of electoral systems

USA	India
(1) USA has election on one day and result on subsequent day.	(1) India conducts elections in phases and declares results after few days on counting.
(2) use of postal ballot is common & open	(2) postal ballot used by very few people.
(3) any citizen can volunteer to ~~be~~ work at the booth.	(3) dedicated ECI and staff to conduct elections
(4) In US, the president and vice-president campaign together and are "running mates".	(4) India has no such concepts, candidates do have "star campaigners"
(5) US has a 2 party system and they have internal elections to select which candidate will run for President.	(5) India has multiple parties and parties decide their PM candidate.

(6) issues like voter suppression, gerry-mandering are common	(6) booth capturing, threat-ening, etc. are common in India.
(7.) Upper house has equal representation of states	(7.) Rajya sabha has population-wise representation.
(8.) value of vote of one voter varies across states.	(8.) India has equal value of each vote, following principle of "one person, one vote"

Similarities of electoral practices

- both conduct free & fair elections
- both have voter inclusion policies.
- both countries elect on regular intervals.
- both countries are considered successful democracies.

Both India & USA have set an example of how to conduct free & fair elections in countries with large populations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green Tribunal was established in 2005 by an act of parliament. It has the mandate to streamline judgements related to environmental protection, it works on principles of natural justice.

Laws under NGT Act

(1) Environmental Protection Act, 1986
(2) Biodiversity Protection Act, 2002
(3) Water Act (4) Air Act.
(5) Forest ~~Protection~~ Conservation Act 1982

Successes

(1) It has been instrumental in giving judgements to reduce polution.
(2) It has prevented encroachment into environment conservation zones.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) protected ~~areas~~ Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZ) and Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZs) under Environmental Protection Act.

(4) protection of groundwater resources

(5) instructing authorities to carry out their mandates..

Limitations

(1) It does not cover Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 so cannot protect protected areas from encroachment.

(2) does not cover forest rights act, 2006 hence cannot protect tribal rights in forests

(3) time consuming process

(4) vacancies in NGT benches.

(5) large pendency of cases

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6.) overlapping jurisdictions with other courts and authorities due to overlap in mentioned acts and acts not covered by NGT Act.

(7.) It ~~to~~ lacks technical expertise in many matters as dominated by retired judges.

(8.) limited number of benches

Way forward

(1.) fill all vacancies within 6 months of vacancy creation.

(2.) cover WPA, 1972 and FRA, 2006

(3.) expand benches to tribal areas too, increase capacity.

(4.) include ~~ex~~ environmental experts.

(5.) digitization of all processes

NGT is an important bench of justice for environmental crimes but should include the main victims (tribals) and areas (protected areas).

15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"The voice of god is the voice of the people. The voice of the people is the voice of the Panchayat."
-Mahatma Gandhi

Panchayati Raj Institutions were given constitutional backing under 73rd constitutional amendment act, ~~article~~ Part IX of constitution.

Reasons for lack of success

(1) lack of funding → they only get 4-7% of funds.

(2) politicization of Panchayat elections

(3) proxies control power eg concept of "Sarpanch Pati" in Haryana - husband exercises power.

(4) lack of capacity building of Panchayats

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) dominated by upper/dominant caste groups.

(6) lack of devolution of powers → power exercised by district administration.

(7) regional disparities in powers of Panchayats

Eg Kerala allocates 50% funding to local bodies but not other states.

(8) lack of proper planning.

(9) no way of rating performance of panchayats.

Methods to Improve

(1) increase funding of local bodies and revenue generation capacity. Eg Kerala.

(2) allocate more power on rotational basis

Eg Odisha gave sarpanch, powers of collector to impose quarantine.

(3) women empowerment of Panchayats

Eg Rajasthan → 50% reservation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Grievance redressal + performance rating

eg Haryana's 7-star rainbow scheme to rate Panchayat's performance.

(5) capacity building by collaborations with NGO.

(6) reduce caste dominance by empowering groups / SHGs of small farmers, etc.

(7) digitization of land records and other Panchayat services, digital literacy schemes

eg PM GDISHA

Way Forward

Panchayats form the base of rural economy and polity in India & promotion & strengthening Panchayats can be the key to inclusive democracy.

VisionIAS

16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Interoperability in e-governance refers to ability to operate services from different devices, across portals and inter-linking of different applications to cover all services.

Importance

(1) It allows for a one-stop approach to all issues.

(2) It facilitates easy digitization as only one application / device is enough.

(3) Convenience and ease of doing business

(4) Increases transparency of operations of government.

(5) easy to handle for less digitally literate population.

VisionIAS

Steps by Government

(1.) Education

- digilocker allows storing all certificates.
- linked with Academic Bank of Credits.
- all linked to Aadhar.

(2.) Economic/Financial

- Aadhar-enabled payment system for DBT
- JAM trinity for DBT.
- MGNREGA salaries to Aadhar-linked accounts

(3.) Agriculture

- e-NAM for all farming-related trading.
- Kisan Credit Card for multiple uses to access credit.
- Soil Health Card

(4.) Healthcare

- Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) no. linked to Aadhar.
- COWIN app, Aarogya setu - linked by Aadhar
- access patient history & data

(5.) Aadhar linkage with KYC, UPI, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

1. digital divide - only 31% rural households have internet vs 67% urban ones
2. lack of digital literacy
3. Data security issues eg Aadhar data breach
4. subject to technical errors and glitches can delay payments, etc

Way Forward

1. increase digital coverage using Bharat NET scheme, digital literacy to be increased under PM-GDISHA
2. better robust systems against data breaches
3. Regulation for data protection - implement Personal Data Protection Act
4. reduce latencies & technical issues

Interoperability is a crucial feature of transparent e-Governance.

"Without transparency, there is no accountability."
- Jayprakash Narayan

VisionIAS

17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sexual & Reproductive Health in India has been a taboo topic for long and as a result many women lack access to basic resources like sanitary products.

Issues of Societal Norms

(1) women encouraged not to discuss these issues. eg sanitary napkin company "Whisper"

(2) women lack educational awareness about hygiene products.

(3) lack of reproductive education & rights leads to exploitation

eg reproductive violation of women in Beed district, Maharashtra who worked in sugarcane farming.

(4) Patriarchal society → focus only on giving birth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues of legal norms

1. lack of statutory right to access hygiene products.
2. lack of sensitivity eg pads were taxed initially under GST.
3. lack of women representation in Lok Sabha eg never crossed 15%.
4. Maternity Benefit only extends to women
5. No menstrual leave policy eg states like Bihar, Odisha have.
6. Reproductive rights focused on married women. eg Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act recently amended to include unmarried women.

Impact

1. > 75% Indian women are anemic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) less than 50% women have access to safe menstrual hygiene.

(3.) prevalence of UTIs and STDs among women.

(4.) no awareness of sexual rights

Way Forward

(1.) special classes for all girls in school

(2.) iron & folic acid supplements under POSHAN 2.0.

(3.) sensitization of this issue

(4.) Central legislation on menstrual leave/ work from home option.

(5.) Awareness programmes in women SHGs like Kudumbashree.

Sexual & Reproductive rights are an inalienable right of every human and part of women's rights.

VISIONIAS

18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has had a universal immunization program since the past many decades.

EFFECTIVE

(1.) eradication of small pox in 1960s

(2.) eradication of polio from India in 2010s. after aggressive campaigns.

(3.) ~~cont~~ control over spread of tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertusis, mumps, measles, etc.

(4.) last-mile connectivity.

(5.) Largest in the world, covers the maximum number of children.

(6.) Integrated approach with maternal health ⇒ "Jachha Bachha" approach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7.) reduction of infant mortality rate to 35 per 1000 live births.

(8.) doorstep service delivery

(9.) mobilized Aanganwadi & ASHA workers

Challenges

(1.) still have not achieved goal of National Population Policy 2000 to reach IMR of 30

(2.) prevalence of some diseases like tuberculosis

(3.) difficulty in ensuring safety of health workers.

(4.) does not ensure holistic growth of child → requires proper nutrition, etc which is still lagging.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5.) inequalities for certain groups like PVTGs.

(6.) lack of awareness.

(7.) should include more adult/adolescent vaccines ▷ eg ▷ HPV vaccine for adolescent girls

Way Forward

(1.) continued expansion of more vaccines can be helpful.

(2.) coverage of remote areas and tribals should be enforced.

(3.) awareness programmes ▷ eg ▷ "Do boond zindagi ki" for Polio.

→ Continued immunization policy coupled with targeted nutrition can help work wonders in India's child health programme.

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India hosted the G20 in 2023 as the representative of a group that represents over 80% of global GDP.

Global south → term used to refer to less developed countries separated from Global North by an imaginary line called Brandt line.

Voice of Global south

(1) India talked about climate issue and how developing world is more affected.

(2) called on developed countries to commit $100 bn as promised.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) Impact of Russia-Ukraine war on food security especially in Africa as Ukraine exports grain.

(4.) focus on non-alignment and changing power centres.

(5.) Global South's united front to counter pressure from global north.

Africa → climate issues
→ poverty
→ inequality
→ proxy wars
→ coups

Africa's inclusion in G20 presents India's leadership position in the

world and movement from "Big Brother" to "elder Brother" attitude.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

10. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UAE is India's largest importer after USA and has close ties with the country.

Domains

(1) Energy → UAE is an oil exporter and aims to see India as a market as India imports 82% of all its oil.

(2) Diaspora in Gulf & UAE

(3) ~~IU2U~~ I2U2 alliance with USA and Israel.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) promote tourism in UAE

(5) centre of Indian exports.

(6) ~~to~~ member of India Middle East Economic Corridor.

Issues

(1) Middle East instability due to Israel, Gaza issue & Iran.

(2) Oil is not good for climate ~~cha~~ and global warming

(3) UAE has issues of Kafala system with Indian migrants

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Hence India should work with UAE as a partner for energy & climate synergies & trade partner.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ है। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरान्त अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01275069

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PRASTUTI UPADHAYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
25-08-2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre DELHI - KAROL BAGH (001)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH***

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing refers to processing and treatment of food products to increase their shelf life and make them more marketable. It is worth $121 billion and employs 20.5 lakh people. It is a sunrise sector.

FOOD SAFETY CHALLENGES

Rapid growth of sector

- rise in number of mega food parks
- increase in people employed in the sector
- 98% of the sector is informal

Challenges

(1) Farming stage

(a) lack of awareness of use of fertilizers

Eg. Ideal ratio is 3:2:1 of NPK while in Punjab it is around 9:4:1.

(b) use of genetically modified crops despite ban

Eg. contamination of GM rice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) Storage + Procurement

(a.) lack of cold storage

(b.) non-adherence to sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

(3.) Processing

(a.) use of unscientific processes

(b.) using stale ingredients

(c) plastic contamination eg recent study showed all brands of sugar & salt had microplastics

(d.) deaths due to Indian cough syrups.

(4.) Marketing → misleading

eg ~~FSSAI~~ IMA declared how protein powders contain excess sugar.

(5.) Retail
- → poor storage
- → selling expired products
- → black market eg sale of Maggi even when banned.

Way Forward

→ regular checks by FSSAI

→ awareness among farmers.

→ export regulations + adherence to WTO standards

The sector can achieve improving forward & backward linkages if such challenges are rectified & help achieve Doubling Farmers' Income and increase exports.

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारम्भ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Distribution system (PDS) is controlled by National food security Act, 2013 and Fair Price shops sell procured grains at cons prices

EVOLVING PROCESS

(A) Issues

(1) issues around lack of storage

(2) food wastage in India is around 20-21%

(3) black marketing by middlemen.

(4) over coverage → PDS covers over 67% of population → fiscal strain

(5) does not account for state-based inflation

(B) Successes

(1) helps achieve SDG-2 of No Hunger.

(2) allows consumer spending on other items like education, healthcare.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) last resort for poor and BPL families

(4.) interface between government and public

(5.) sale of goods from govt stocks to control inflation in market eg sale of high volatility products like tomato, onion.

(6.) MSP realisation for farmers → acts as insurance + income assurance.

Way Forward

(1.) Shanta Kumar Committee suggests reducing PDS coverage to 40% from 67%.

(2.) targeted approach for BPL families.

(3.) cold storage facilities for increased shelf life

(4.) shift to digitization of all inventory to prevent black marketing.

(5.) integrate with e-NAM.

PDS provides a last relief for many families in India & FPS act as source of cheap grains and should be continued but control coverage.

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri-tech startups refer to startups that deal with agriculture-related technology. It is a sunrise sector and can tap a market that ~~involve~~ employs 40% of Indian population.

BENEFITS

(1.) helping with access to cutting-edge technology for crop planting & growth

eg. use of drones for fertilizer application

(2.) help with innovating new irrigation techniques in arid regions.

(3.) research & development of fertilizer

eg. nano DAP, ~~no~~ liquid NANO urea

(4.) digitization of agricultural portals and information.

(5.) better price realisation via agri-apps.

(6.) ~~stor~~ high tech storage techniques eg. cryogenic storage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Limitations

(1) high costs that can't be afforded by all farmers. eg 82% farmers are small & marginal farmers.

(2) lack of govt. support at larg scale

(3) EODB and low credit access

(4) Problem of dwarf firms & missing middle

(5) ~~tec~~ bureaucratic red tape.

eg EODB Index of World Bank → 163rd Rank in contract enforcement.

Way Forward

(1) capacity building by special courses in tech universities

(2) credit access under MSME PSL limits

(3) focus on integration with backward linkages of food processing ~~sector~~ sector

(4) focus on innovation and R&D collaboration with IARI, etc.

(5) use of tech like AI, Big Data, geospatial mapping

Agri tech startups can create employment while also help achieve increased agricultural productivity

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitization of land records refers to the conversion of all land data into a virtual format and has been crucial in agri transformation.

ROLE

(1) help implementation of land ~~record~~ reforms by moving to conclusive land titling than presumptive land titling.

(2) help end land disputes and allocation of disputed land

(3) Improve tenancy of land and land leasing → land consolidation to tenant
→ occupational mobility to owner to move to other professions.

(4) ~~end~~ redistribution of ~~the~~ unclaimed land to end landlessness.

(5.) Storage of data in a safe way → prevent tampering + corruption.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

(1) data safety issues + cyberattacks, malware

(2.) costly at an all - India level.

(3.) lack of internet facilities at rural level.

(4.) lack of uniform measurement techniques, traditional techniques still common

Way Forward

(1.) use of geospatial mapping
eg GAGAN

(2.) use of AI and ~~Etc~~ blockchain to prevent data security issues eg Amravati used blockchain

(3.) DILRMP scheme

(4.) Example of states to be replicated ⇒ Karnataka implemented "Bhoomi Project", Andhra Pradesh's "Mee Seva".

Land records digitization can help achieve ultimate goals of land reforms of "land to the tiller".

5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In 2041, around 59% of India's population will be of working age (15-59 years) and India needs to reap the demographic dividend

State of Manufacturing → Issues

(1) share to GDP ⇒ 17% (2023)
↳ stagnated share

(2) employs around 80% of population, lower than agriculture (40%)

(3) concentration of dwarf firms + problem of missing middle.

(4) low EoDB and bureaucratic red tape
eg 63rd rank in EoDB index of WB

(5) high logistics cost eg 14% (global avg ~9%)

(6) lack of marketing and labour intensive industries eg Bangladesh, Vietnam.

(7) structural Transforming → agri to services direct shift

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of Manufacturing

(1) can employ large population
(2) labour intensive industries eg textile manufacturing, food processing, etc
(3) large market base
(4) absorp unskilled & semi-skilled workers too
(5) de-populate agriculture sector → increase agri productivity
(6) Release India from Middle Income Trap.
(7) Inclusive growth
(8) improve realization of FTAs with export orientation eg currently 5%-25% realization compared to ~80% for developed countries

Way Forward

(1) improve MSME sector ~~[illegible]~~ (UK Sinha Committee)
(2) promote PLI schemes
(3) value-addition of raw materials + integrate with global supply chains.
(4) Upskilling eg PMKVY.

Manufacturing-led model is necessary to shift from ~~investment~~ consumption economy to investment-led model.

6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a 7000 km long coastline that is heavily populated with major cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam on coastal areas

Growing Natural Hazards

(1) increasing number of cyclones in both Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal eg Remal (in Bay of Bengal), Tauktae (Arabian Sea)

(2) Frequent flooding & landslides near Western Ghats eg Wayanad landslides (2024), Kerala floods

(3) Tsunamis in Indian Ocean eg submergence of Indira Point

(4) Man-made issues eg oils spills, sand mining

Resilience of Coastal Communities

(1) Promote traditional sustainable techniques eg Kuttanad rice farming below sea level

(2.) Wetlands on coasts to be protected

eg Anghanashini Estuary included in Ramsar sites.

(3.) Promote conservation of mangroves by local communities eg Sunderbans, Bhitarkanika

(4) Awareness & education of disaster risk reduction eg [as under Sendai Framework]

(5.) Implement Coastal Regulation Zones after consultation with coastal communities

(6.) satellite cities for metropolises on coasts for depopulation eg Thane for Mumbai

(7.) skilling and mock drills with SDRF teams.

Coastal communities act as first line of defence in case of coastal disasters and must be included to fight rising sea levels and imminent dangers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक मधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन में कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध मे विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Programme aims to provide credit for activities for green growth.

EXTEND BEYOND CARBON MANAGEMENT

(1) It also focuses on ~~the~~ inclusion of sustainable livelihoods & fighting disasters

(2) It also aims to preserve water & air resources.

(3) Augments capabilities in agriculture sector to promote organic farming and natural fertilizers.

(4) ~~It~~ stresses on conservation of existing ecosystems not just for carbon management but also for biodiversity preservation.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

1. lack of funding cooperation

eg developed countries have not disbursed $100 bn ~~dat~~ promised every year

2. does not offer alternatives for phase-down approach adopted by developing countries

3. more ~~on~~ mitigation-oriented than ~~adap~~ adaptation.

4. lack of corporate partners.

5. bureaucratic red-tape.

Hence, Green Credit Programme will only be successful when integrated with India's development path and focused on India's particular needs. Govt needs to coordinate to open avenues for the programme.

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NavIC is India's indigineous regional navigation satellite system. It runs with ~~help~~ help of seven-satellites constellation.

Scope
- covers all of India
- also covers 1500 km beyond Indian borders

Need for NavIC

(1) all developed countries have their own systems eg GPS (USA), Beidou (China), eg Galileo (EU).

(2) Reliance on foreign products for confidential activities ~~to~~ eg defence, surveillance of borders, etc. → not ideal + safety concerns

(3) Reduces imports dependency.

(4) can be seamlessly integrated into Indian

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products like satellites, drones, etc

(5) Can be used for India-based data collection and mapping.

(6) Innovation & R&D augmented due to such inventions, can be used for academic research

(7) Can help armed forces in theatrisation & ~~attact~~ coordinated attacks, border forces in pattrolling.

(8) can be later expanded to worldwide system

(9) can be integrated with Maya OS and Bhar OS (Indian Operating systems) → ending Google & Apple's monopoly

Way Forward

- Integration with Indian services.
- expand of research for worldwide coverage

NavIC has shown India's rising stature as a technologically-advanced nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cybercrimes in financial domain are an increasing threat to financial systems across the world. India is the 3rd most vulnerable country to cyberattacks.

Frontier for global money laundering

(1.) attack on banking systems → conversion of black to white money.

(2.) use of cryptocurrency to commit frauds

(3.) cryptocurrency used for payment in organized crimes, terrorism, etc.

(4.) Ransomware attacks demanding money

(5.) Phishing attacks + scams in name of banking officials.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) funnelling laundered money into tax havens. eg Mauritius.

(7) legal tender of crypto currency in some countries eg El Salvador.

Government can take steps

(1) National Cyber security Policy, 2013 should be upgraded to include this

(2) CERT-In special cell for ED & PMLA agencies

(3) FIU - IND should be informed of such breaches.

(4) NATGRID - like feature for financial attacks.

(5) mandatory reporting within 6 hours for companies attached.

(6) Public awareness against scams.

(7) Capacity building

Cybersecurity threat presents a new challenge that has to be tackled by India's security infrastructure.

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Defence technology absorption forms an integral part of upgradation of defence forces to counter increasing attacks.

NEED

(1) Defence is an evolving sector, rival countries have good technology eg China has hypersonic missile systems.

(2) Important for new technology to be adapted to workforce of defence → training and skilling

(3) Upgrades for areas India lags behind

eg buying Rafale jets from France + training to operate them.

(4) increase cooperation with allies

eg Malabar exercise with QUAD countries

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(5) Need to counter new threats

eg use of unconventional warfare, cyberattacks, drones, etc

Challenges

(1) security concerns about using foreign products eg US sells weapons to Pakistan too, like F-16s jets.

(2) Constant upskilling of armed personnel

(3) Agniveer scheme → includes soldiers lacking expertise in handling advance system

(4) Agniveers leave forces after 4 years → security challenge

(5) Lack of indigenisation.

Way Forward

- focus on defence indigenization
- upskilling & theatrisation of commands for interoperabilility

~~Defence~~ Tech absorption is necessary to upgrade defence forces with state-of-the art technologies.

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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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North Eastern regions presents specific issues due to its vast history and lags behind in trade & industries.

Issues faced

(1.) separation of geography
eg connected to mainland by 16-km wide Chicken's Neck / Siliguri corridor.

(2.) ~~Sep~~ Cultural uniqueness + tribal population that is not skilled.

(3.) ecological fragility of Himalayan hilly region eg Cherrapunji, Mawsynram - wettest places on earth.

(4.) continuous militancy & separatist ideas for long time eg NSCN (Nagaland), ULFA (Manipur)

(5.) Inter-state issues, inter-ethnic conflict
eg Meitei-Kuki violence in Manipur (2023)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) anti-outsider emotions

eg Assam Accords.

(7) lack of transport to connect to Indian markets eg less railway penetration.

(8) lack of raw materials & minerals in North East except petroleum fields.

(9) infiltration from other countries

eg Bangladesh, Myanmar

(10) AFSPA Act in many states eg Assam, Arunachal, Nagaland

Measures by Government

(1) Ending insurgencies and militancies

eg Naga Peace Agreement (2015) with NSCN

(2) calming inter-ethnic conflict by dispute resolution and ST status to communities.

(3) National Register of Citizens to counter illegal immigration [Assam].

(4) Protection to tribal populations eg

eg 5th & 6th schedules of constitution.

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(5.) establishing oil & natural gas fields to promote the sector eg Digboi oil field

(6.) Reservation for locals in jobs

(7.) Specific schemes for North Eastern states

eg Budget 2023

(8) construction of roads and railways in areas like Guwahati and connecting all capitals, etc.

(9.) Abolished Free Movement Regime in 2024

(10.) 90% funding of centrally-sponsored schemes by Centre.

Way Forward

(1) focus on promoting indigenous products

eg Assamese sarees, tribal paintings

(2) establish peace in the region

(3.) skilling of people

(4.) Tourism sector has a lot of scope.

(5.) Improved transport

North East is a region that has a lot of untapped potential that will be instrumental for $5 trillion economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro - irrigation systems refer to irrigation techniques that focus on targeted application of water and avoids any wastage at lower costs.

IMPORTANCE

(1.) promote alleviating groundwater scarcity in North - western India

(2.) Reduce water subsidy bill

(3.) Promote growth of crops in arid & semi-arid regions. eg Rajasthan.

(4.) can reform saline soil

eg "Reh" soils in Punjab

(5.) controlled fertilizer application with.

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water.

eg ~~bigw~~ liquid Nano Urea and drip irrigation system.

(6.) Promote cultivation of ~~wat~~ drought-resistant crops

eg millets like jowar, bajra

(7.) More sustainable rice production in areas without ample water

eg system of rice intensification

(8) Promote use of water for other purposes

eg drinking, sanitation

(9.) reduces methane emissions → less ~~carbon~~ greenhouse emissions.

(10) Promote traditional water conservation and reservoir systems too

eg Khadins, johads.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues

1. lack of willingness to move to micro irrigation
2. requires higher initial cost.
3. Water subsidies.
4. existing infra to extract groundwater
5. lack of demands for millets, etc.
6. Rice gets good prices → low cost of production with existing system

Way forward

1. govt should integrate PM-PRANAM with such systems
2. promote incentives / PSL lending for micro-irrigation
3. Rationalize water subsidies especially in Green Revolution states.

Micro-irrigation systems can help us achieve goal of SDG11 and help us transform agriculture to sustainability.

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The share of freight transportation by Indian railways has fallen from 87% in 1950-51 to less than 20% in 2018-19.

Issues

1. shift to road transportation
2. delays in Indian railways → late schedules, lack of timely delivery, etc
3. lack of bureaucratic support
4. focus on passenger travel (62%)
5. frequent railway accidents + lack of cheap insurance
6. cheaper cost to use roadways
7. technology advancement & convenience in roadways eg FastTAG

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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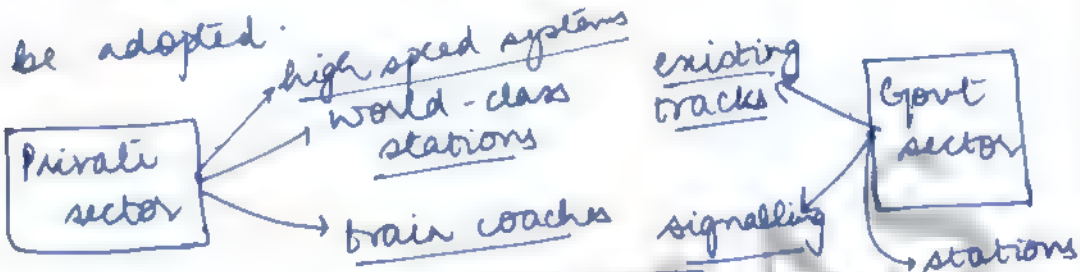
Strategies

(1) corporatisation of railways should be carried out → Rakesh Mohan Committee

(2) PPP model for reforming railways can be adopted.



Railway - PPP model

Eg Mumbai Metro

(3) Regulatory authority for railways should be established as recommended by Bibek Debroy committee.

(4) Reduce logistics cost in Indian economy

Eg 14% for India, ~9% is global average

(5) double length of tracks to cover more areas.

(6) shift from passenger focus and evolve a

balance between freight and passenger traffic.

(7.) Reduce accidents and safety measures should be adopted

eg → integrate with KAVACH system

(8.) Insurance for freight transport via railways.

(9.) high-speed railways for punctual deliveries

(10.) Improve bureaucratic issues, single window clearance, 'red-carpet' not 'red-tape'.

As PM Modi said "The govt. has no business being in business", ~~a~~ ~~some~~ PPP model can be tried to improve ~~most~~ freight capabilities of Indian railways and generate economies of scale.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप मे स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

40%

Currently, renewable energy forms ~~40%~~ of India's energy mix. India has achieved a lot in past few decades to reach this stage.

FACTORS THAT HELPED INDIA

(1.) geographic and natural features

eg> states of Rajasthan & Gujarat have high solar capacity and Tamil Nadu gives wind capacity.

(2.) bottom-up approach

eg> PM-KUSUM → to include farmers in solar energy and sell it to increase incomes.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Culture of environmental protection

eg Chipko Movement.

(4) Sustainable approach to all issues

eg shifting to natural fertilizers under PM-PRANAM.

(5) Research & Development

eg Nano Urea fertilizer by IFFCO.

(6) Reducing coal in energy mix and following "phase-down" approach

(7) International ventures & initiatives.

eg International Solar Alliance with France.

(8) Technology transfer

(9) Indigenous manufacturing

eg semiconductor manufacturing → useful for solar panels too.

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(10) using available, untapped resources

eg ethanol blending

(11) Middle path of nuclear power

eg Kudankulam plant reached criticality

(12) Ratification of treaties eg Environment Protection Act, 1986

Way Forward

(1) Aim at reducing carbon emissions and net zero by target of INDC of 2070

(2) increase renewable energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030.

(3) work on climate finance to make it more sustainable eg Greenium concept.

(4) more focus on adaptation and not just mitigation

(5) collaboration with developing nations

eg Green Grids Initiative

India despite not being a historical emitter has achieved strides in renewability and should work towards "Green Indian".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural runoff refers to the pollutants from fields including fertilizers & pesticides entering the environment.

Contribution to Pollution

(1) the run-off takes with it soil nutrients leaving fields without original nutrients.

(2) The runoff enters ponds and lakes, rivers, polluting the water → unfit for human use

eg Yamuna river

(3) The fertilizers in the water bodies also cause eutrophication and algal bloom → leading to death of aquatic organisms due to low oxygen.

(4.) Eutrophication also results in growth of invasive species → takes resources from original ~~fau~~ flora.

Eg → water hyacinth called "terror of Bengal"

(5.) The runoff percolates into the soil and contaminates ground water

Eg → high cases of cancer in Punjab due to consumption of contaminated water.

(6.) fertilizers enter the organisms and biomagnification takes place when consumed through food web.

Eg → DDT from fish to birds to humans

(7.) Measures

(1.) promote use of natural fertilizers

Eg → under PM-PRANAM or organic farming

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) reduce fertilizer subsidy

(3.) awareness about controlled application

(4.) curb black market that sells banned products eg DDT.

(5.) promote water-cleaning bactria

eg bioremediation techniques.

(6.) Promote micro-irrigation systems, ~~[illegible]~~ discourage flood irrigation

(7.) Natural techniques of farming should be promoted eg Ghazni rice fields.

(8.) Protection of wetlands.

⇒ Hence, fertilizer runoff can cause a variety of issues & should ~~[illegible]~~ be controlled to prevent large scale pollution of wetlands and groundwater.

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। सधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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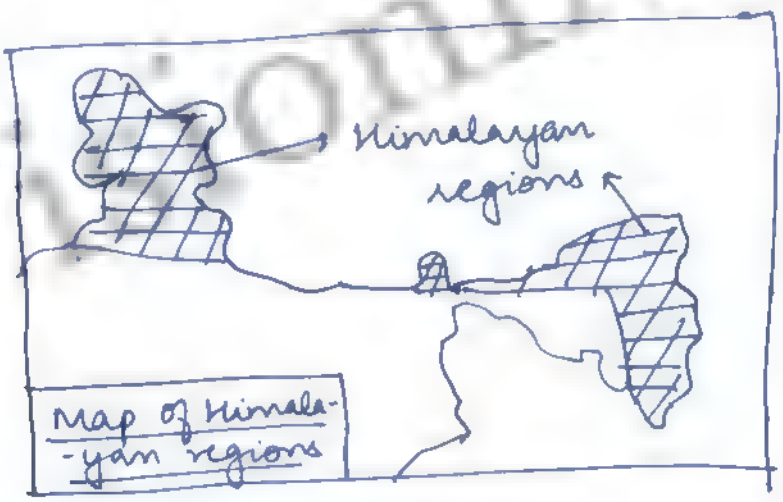
Himalayan states form an ecologically sensitive zone due to young nature of Himalayan mountains and location at earthquake - prone region.



Issues in Himalayas

(1) Frequent land-subsidence cases

Eg Joshimath land subsidence

caused due to → deforestation
→ indiscriminate construction
→ population rise

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2.) frequent landslides and earthquakes

→ Himalayas are in [Zone 4 & 5] of earthquakes

eg Kedarnath, recent trapping of workers due to collapse of tunnel in Uttarkashi

causes
- deforestation
- blasting of mountains
- tunnel / road construction
- dams
- rivers in youthful stage

(3.) glacial lake outburst floods eg Sikkim's Lhonak lake

(4.) excessive tourist influx from nearby urban centres + pilgrimage sites eg Uttarakhand

(5.) uncontrolled construction

(6.) construction of dams and reservoirs

eg Tapovan dam

(7.) violation of building codes

eg most hotels in Joshimath were illegal constructions

(8.) disregard to warnings

(9.) lack of proactive bureaucracy

(10.) sand-mining in foothills

eg case of Chumbi lake, Assam

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures

1. controlled tourism via regulated numbers
2. Central portal for reservations
3. regular checks on illegal constructions
4. NDMA guidelines for landslide hazard zones mapping
5. involvement of local communities and local bodies in capacity building
6. afforestation and terrace farming
7. deep studies of Himalayan ecology to come up with Himalayan action plan.
8. Prioritization of border roads and national security during tunnel construction

Himalayas form a geographical and cultural representation of India and must be protected from consumerist tourism by shifting to sustainable tourism practices

17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Superconductors refer to materials that have zero residance to electric current flow at low temperatures.

Fuel Innovation

(1.) use in nanotechnology
eg carbon nanotubes

(2.) used in promotion of space sector and indiginization of technologies
↳ cryogenic engines development also at low temperatures.

(3.) offer better understanding of magnetic fields as they show giant magnetoresistance.
eg Aditya - L1 has a magnetometer payload

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) Application in education sector

better display screens

digitalization of education.

(5.) Transport sector → development of new technologies

eg → levitating train systems, bullet trains

(6.) energy transfer & transport

(7.) security fields → cryogenic technologies are also used in weapons systems.

(8.) Nuclear energy and solar energy storage and transport

(9.) faster data transfer over short distances

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(10) used in disruptive fields of quantum technology

eg. Quantum dots

(11) creating cyber secure infrastructure.

Issues
- lack of raw materials
- lack of regulation
- cost - effectiveness missing

Way forward

(1) can explore avenues for inclusion in various fields

(2) superconductor policy to extract raw materials

(3) development of cryogenic technologies can facilitate this.

Superconductors can be used for furthering India's vision of Industrial Revolution 4.0

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतिया भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण मे बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Intellectual Property Rights in India are covered by WTO's TRIPS agreement and ratified by Indian Patents Act.

Challenges

(A) Enforcement

(1) too many exceptions to patents → compulsory licensing

eg COVID-19 vaccine patents

(2) preventing evergreening is getting difficult.

eg Natco Pharma case in Supreme Court.

(3) lack of awareness results in ~~loy~~ loss of patents among non-corporate inventors.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Regulatory

(1) lack of central body without any overlap-ping jurisdiction.

(2) India in WTO ~~Black~~ Red list for IPR violations

(C) Administrative Challenges

(1) delay in grants of patents

(2) lack of quick dispute resolution
↳ appeals ~~can~~ lie to high court

(3) bureaucratic apathy.

(4) tendency to ~~do~~ rely on paperwork than digital database.

(5) lack of scientific methods to establish patent ownership or duplication.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to take

(1) Central authority to handle all cases

(2) fast-track courts for "red carpet" treatment.

(3) time-bound granting of patents and dispute resolution mechanisms.

(4) digital database for patents.

(5) counter evergreening

(6) compulsory licensing to be a last, emergency measure.

(7) coordination at WTO

IPR rights ~~ab~~ form a basis of any knowledge-economy and should be protected to promote research & development in India.

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Theatrisation of Commands refers to integration of 3 arms of the defence forces for coordination and effective utilisation.

Need for Theatrisation

(1) done by most developed militaries
eg. USA, Russia, China

(2) will allow for combining of resources of all 3 branches.

(3) 3-pronged attacks and offensives will be possible.

(4) common head → Chief of Defence Staff

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to coordinate at national level.

(5) ~~to~~ interoperability of weapons and defence systems

Eg. Agni-V (MIRV) can be launched from sea, air & land.

(6) Proper coverage of land borders, ports, coasts and airspace.

(7) unified access to nuclear capabilities

Issues

(1) concerns among IAF about dilution of already limited resources.

(2) CDS can dilute powers of 3 chiefs of staff.

(3) lack of skilling of manpower across all weapon & defence systems.

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(4.) concerns of dominance of army

(5.) Navy has one combined force covering all coastline from Sir Creek to Sundarbans + Islands.

(6.) delay due to reasons

eg. CDS Bipin Rawat's death caused delay of Tri. service Command

Way forward

(1.) Theatrisation is the way ahead

(2) can target synergies of all 3 forces

(3.) skilling of personnel should be target.

Theatrisation of forces can help in achieving secure future & India's aim to become net security provider in the Indian Ocean region.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Border villages are playing an important role in internal security apparatus.

Role

(1) countering China's Xiaokang strategy of creating border villages.

(2) Act as populated civilian centres that are less difficult to infiltrate by enemy.

(3) can help in deradicalization of youth.

(4) promote normal economic activities in remote areas like Arunachal.

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(8.) ~~Act as~~ Increase accessibility to border areas in difficult terrain

(6.) locals give important intel

eg Kargil War.

Measures taken

(1.) Vibrant Villages Programme

→ to develop villages along Chinese border.

(2.) promotion of 100% central funding to implement the schemes.

(8.) Promotion of village tourism

eg Ladakh villages under UNESCO

(4) coverage of all border states along China border.

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(5) focus on promotion of handicrafts

(6) One district One Product programme

(7) Aspirational Districts Programme

Hence border villages can play an important role in ensuring security and economic opportunities in remote border areas

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